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IN THE
Supreme Court of the United States
OCTOBER TERM, 1993

RALPH RIVERA,
Petitioner,

—v.—

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Respondent.

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI
TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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QUESTION PRESENTED

Whether the pretrial detention of a criminal defendant for more than thirty months violates due process?

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IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1993

RALPH RIVERA,

Petitioner,

—v.—

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Respondent.

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

Petitioner Ralph Rivera respectfully prays that a writ of certiorari issue to review the judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit entered in this action on September 1, 1993.

OPINIONS BELOW

The opinion of the Court of Appeals is reported at 4 F.3d 1038 (2d Cir. 1993) and is reprinted here at Appendix A1. The opinion of the District Court is unreported and is reprinted at Appendix A24.

JURISDICTION

The judgment of the Court of Appeals was entered on September 1, 1993. On November 29, 1993, Justice Clarence Thomas granted petitioner's application for an extension of time in which to file this petition to January 28, 1994. This Court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1254(1).

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISION AND STATUTE INVOLVED

The Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution provides in pertinent part: "No person shall be . . . deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law."

18 U.S.C. 3142(e) of the Bail Reform Act of 1984, provides in pertinent part: "[I]f, after a hearing pursuant to the provisions of subsection (f), the judicial officer finds that no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure the appearance of the person as required and the safety of any other person and the community, he shall order the detention of the person prior to trial."

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

This petition presents the important and recurring question whether pretrial detention of a criminal defendant for more than thirty months pursuant to the Bail Reform Act, 18 U.S.C. § 3141 *et seq.*, violates due process. The Court expressly left this question open in *United States* v. *Salerno*, 481 U.S. 739 (1987), where, in the course of holding that the Bail Reform Act, 18 U.S.C. § 3141 *et seq.*, was not facially unconstitu-

tional, the Court "intimate[d] no view as to the point at which detention in a particular case might become excessively prolonged, and therefore punitive, in relation to Congress' regulatory goal." *Id.* at 746 n.4.

There is now substantial confusion among the Courts of Appeals as to the point at which the length of pretrial detention violates due process. For example, while the Second Circuit below found that due process was not violated by detention of more than thirty months (A1), the Tenth Circuit has found that due process is violated by pretrial detention of more than ten months. *See United States* v. *Theron*, 782 F.2d 1510 (10th Cir. 1986). Similarly, the First Circuit has held that pretrial detention of sixteen months usually would violate due process. *See United States* v. *Zannino*, 798 F.2d 544, 547 (1st Cir. 1986). Moreover, following the Third Circuit's direction in *United States* v. *Accetturo*, 783 F.2d 382, 388 (3d Cir. 1986), several district courts in that circuit have found that due process is violated by pretrial detention for periods of between eight and eighteen months.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

On August 1, 1991, petitioner was arrested and charged along with several co-defendants with participating in a narcotics conspiracy. On August 6, 1991, petitioner was ordered detained as a risk of flight. (A3). As of the date of the filing of this petition, petitioner had been detained for twenty-nine months, with an anticipated total period of pretrial detention of between thirty-two and thirty-four months.

Petitioner's excessive pretrial detention is the result of a mistrial caused by the prosecution. On March 12, 1993, three

days after the start of petitioner's trial, the prosecution advised the district court that several agents involved in the investigation of petitioner had been arrested for narcotics trafficking. One month later, the court learned that the prosecution had lost between $50,000 and $80,000 in currency that had been seized by one of the suspect agents in the course of arresting a defendant in this case. On April 16, 1993, because the "entire vouchering process in this case is now suspect," *United States* v. *Millan et al.*, 817 F. Supp. 1086, 1089 (S.D.N.Y. 1993), the court granted petitioner's motion for a mistrial. *Id.* at 1090.

Following the mistrial, petitioner moved for release on bail pending retrial, contending that his continued pretrial detention constituted punishment in violation of due process. In granting petitioner's release, the district court found that the "length of detention [had] exceeded tolerable limits," particularly in light of the anticipated total detention of in excess of thirty months (A25-26). The court also found that the prosecution was "primarily, if not solely responsible for the trial's delay since [the mistrial]." (A26). Finally, the court determined that the evidence presented by the prosecution as to his risk of flight "is not sufficient to outweigh the defendant's due process rights" and also noted that petitioner "has lived his entire life in New York City and has solid verifiable ties to the community, including his mother, wife and five children." (A27). The court further found that "the bail conditions proposed by defense counsel will adequately ensure the safety of community members." (A27).

In reversing the release order, the Second Circuit held as a matter of law that pretrial detention in excess of thirty months did not violate due process. While the length of petitioner's detention was "'a factor in [petitioner's] favor' in finding a due

process violation" (A10), the Second Circuit focused on the extent of the prosecution's responsibility for the delay and the strength of the evidence upon which the detention was based. Finding that defense adjournments accounted for the first nineteen months of delay, the Second Circuit held that petitioner bore "primary responsibility . . . for the delay between [his] arrest and retrial." (A14). The Second Circuit also disagreed with the district court's conclusions as to risk of flight and danger to the community, finding instead that the "appearance of . . . Rivera at [his] forthcoming trial and the protection of the community can only be assured by his continued detention." (A22).

The petitioner's trial began on November 15, 1993 and, according to the government's estimates, is likely to last at least through April 1994.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

I.

THIS PETITION PRESENTS AN IMPORTANT QUESTION LEFT OPEN BY THIS COURT IN *SALERNO*.

As this Court has recognized, "[i]n our society liberty is the norm, and detention prior to trial or without trial is the carefully limited exception." *United States* v. *Salerno*, 481 U.S. 739, 754 (1987). Even a presumptively innocent defendant who is legitimately found to pose a danger to the community may not be incarcerated indefinitely pending trial. At some point the detention ceases to be regulatory and becomes punitive in violation of due process. *See Bell* v. *Wolfish*, 441 U.S. 520,

538 (1979) (whether pretrial detention has become punitive turns on whether detention "appears excessive in relation to" the nonpunitive purpose); *see also Salerno*, 481 U.S. at 746 (pretrial detention must be "regulatory, not penal").

In *Salerno*, this Court found that the pretrial detention of a defendant who was shown by clear and convincing evidence to pose a danger to the community constituted permissible regulation and was not categorically prohibited by due process. 481 U.S. at 750. Because *Salerno* posed only a facial attack on the Bail Reform Act, 18 U.S.C. § 3141 *et seq.*, the Court declined to address "the point at which detention in a particular case might become excessively prolonged, in relation to Congress' regulatory goal." 481 U.S. at 746 n.4.

There can be no doubt that the pretrial detention of petitioner for more than thirty months is punitive. For example, a person convicted of engaging in a fraudulent scheme in which the loss exceeded $800,000 would have served his sentence before petitioner ever reached trial. *See* U.S.S.G. § 2F1.1 (sentence range for fraud causing a loss in excess of $800,000, but less than $1.5 million, is twenty-four to thirty months). Similarly, Congress has determined that eighteen months is the maximum period of confinement for contempt by a grand jury witness. 28 U.S.C § 1826(a). At that point, the confinement ceases to serve a regulatory purpose (i.e. to coerce compliance with a court order) and instead becomes punitive.

This Court should now decide the question left open in *Salerno* of when pretrial detention becomes excessively prolonged and thus punitive. By any standard, thirty months pretrial detention is too long for detention to be anything but punitive. By setting an outer limit of due process the Court

would provide a standard against which lower courts could measure the facts of individual cases.[1]

II.

THE COURTS OF APPEALS ARE DIVIDED OVER WHEN PRETRIAL DETENTION BECOMES SO EXCESSIVE AS TO VIOLATE DUE PROCESS.

This Court should grant certiorari to resolve an important and recurring question of constitutional law upon which the lower courts are squarely divided and hold that pretrial detention for more than thirty months violates due process.

In this case, a panel of the Second Circuit found that pretrial detention in excess of thirty months did not violate due process. A prior Second Circuit panel, however, found that an anticipated twenty-six months pretrial detention violated due process and released a defendant after only fourteen months. *United States* v. *Gonzales-Claudio*, 806 F.2d 334 (2d Cir. 1986).

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[1] This Court could create a presumption that thirty months' pretrial detention violates due process. To overcome this presumption, the government would have to show that it was not responsible for a significant portion of the delay. In this case, the prosecution is solely responsible for the last eleven months of delay, an amount equal to approximately one-third of the total detention period.

In *Gonzales-Claudio*, the Second Circuit recognized that the risk that a defendant might avoid trial was serious, but ordered defendant's release because

> of at least equal gravity is the preventive detention for fourteen months of defendants who are presumed innocent and whose trial to determine guilt or innocence will not even begin until detention has lasted eighteen months. In mandating fundamental fairness, the Due Process Clause endeavors to set outer limits at which risks to society must be accepted to avoid unconscionable deprivations of liberty of individuals.

Id. at 342.

Applying the test for a due process violation set forth in *Gonzales-Claudio*, the Second Circuit below conceded that the length of detention in this case favored petitioner, but maintained that "it is not, however, dispositive." (A10). The panel below distinguished *Gonzales-Claudio* on the ground that it "presented . . . significantly greater governmental responsibility for the overall delay than is presented here" (A16), and noted that the Second Circuit had previously "upheld pretrial detention periods of up to thirty-two months." (A11). *See United States* v. *Melendez-Carrion*, 820 F.2d 56, 60-62 (2d Cir. 1987) (authorizing continued confinement of codefendants for anticipated total period of thirty-two months); *but see Ojeda-Rios*, 846 F.2d 167, 169 (2d Cir. 1988) (releasing defendant after thirty-two months on grounds that continued detention for an additional six to eight months violates due process). In fact, in *Gonzales-Claudio*, the total amount of time attributable to government delay was between nine and fourteen months, *Gonzales-Claudio*, 806 F.2d at 341-342, a period

comparable to the eleven-month delay caused by the prosecution in this case.

This Court should grant certiorari because the law is equally unclear in other circuits:

First Circuit: The First Circuit has held that "in many, perhaps most, cases, sixteen months pretrial detention would be found to exceed the due process limitations on the duration of pretrial confinement." *United States* v. *Zannino*, 798 F.2d 544, 548 (1st Cir. 1986) (holding that defendant's responsibility for the delay precluded a finding of a due process violation after sixteen months pretrial detention).

Third Circuit: Although the Third Circuit has not addressed the precise point at which pretrial detention offends due process, it has established guidelines for district courts in considering this issue. *United States* v. *Accetturo*, 783 F.2d 382, 388 (3d Cir. 1986). Following *Accetturo*, district courts in the Third Circuit have, on four separate occasions, found due process violations in detention periods of as little as eight to as much as eighteen months. *See United States* v. *Lopez*, 827 F. Supp. 1107 (D. N.J. 1993) (releasing defendant held in pretrial detention for eight months pretrial detention with an indeterminate trial date because such a delay is "troublesome" on due process grounds); *United States* v. *Gatto*, 750 F. Supp. 664 (D. N.J. 1990) (finding that fifteen months pretrial detention violated due process notwithstanding the danger the defendants posed to the community); *United States* v. *Vastola*, 652 F. Supp. 1446 (D. N.J. 1987) (three months pretrial detention with an anticipated total detention of eighteen months violates due process); and *United States* v. *Renzulli*, Cr. No. 87-258-7, 1987 WL 17562 (E.D. Pa. 1987) (nine months pretrial detention violates due process).

Seventh Circuit: In the Seventh Circuit, twenty-four months pretrial detention has been held not to violate due process so long as, unlike the case here, the prosecution did not significantly delay the proceeding. *See United States* v. *Infelise*, 934 F.2d 103 (7th Cir. 1991).[2]

Ninth Circuit: The Ninth Circuit has held that ten months pretrial detention does not violate due process where, again, there is no showing of prosecutorial responsibility for the delay. *See United States* v. *Gelfuso*, 838 F.2d 358 (9th Cir. 1987). Moreover, a district court in that circuit has found that continued pretrial detention after twelve months when a trial date was uncertain violated due process. *See United States* v. *Chen*, 820 F. Supp. 1205 (N.D. Ca.1992).

Tenth Circuit: Directly contrary to the Second Circuit, the Tenth Circuit has held that detention beyond ten months violates due process as a matter of law. *See United States* v. *Theron*, 782 F.2d 1510 (10th Cir. 1986) (releasing defendant after four months where anticipated detention would exceed ten months). The Tenth Circuit recently reaffirmed *Theron*, finding that a pretrial detention in excess of thirteen months was "more egregious" than the period in *Theron* and similarly violated due process. *See United States* v. *Denogean*, No. 93-2282, 1993 WL 483018 (10th Cir. 1993).

Eleventh Circuit: The Eleventh Circuit has found that eight to ten months in pretrial detention does not violate due

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[2] As the district court and the Second Circuit recognize, the prosecution must bear the responsibility for the delay occasioned by the corruption of the law enforcement agents in this case. (*See* A14, A26).

process. *See United States* v. *Quartermaine*, 913 F.2d 910 (11th Cir. 1990). A district court in the Eleventh Circuit, however, found that pretrial detention for thirteen months violated due process. *See United States* v. *Estrada*, No. 86-511-Cr-Ryskamp, 1987 WL 9454 (S.D. Fla. 1987). Yet another district court in the Eleventh Circuit found that fourteen months pretrial detention did not violate due process but noted that if the trial—then scheduled to commence in four months—were continued "for any reason attributable to the Government, the Court will grant release to [the defendant]. At that point, [the court advised], the line will be crossed." *United States* v. *Martinez*, 678 F. Supp. 267, 269 (S.D. Fla. 1988).

As this survey demonstrates, the lower courts are divided as to when pretrial detention violates due process. The issue of whether more than thirty months pretrial detention violates due process is squarely presented by this case. Moreover, the prosecution bears full responsibility for all of the delay in this case since April 1993 when the district court granted petitioner's motion for a mistrial because of the criminal conduct of government agents. Due process simply does not permit the pretrial detention of a defendant for more than thirty months when the prosecution is responsible for at least eleven months of the delay.

CONCLUSION

The pretrial detention of petitioner for more than thirty months has become punitive, particularly since the prosecution is responsible for at least eleven months of that delay. Even if the prosecution can show that petitioner poses a threat to society, he still must be presumed innocent and thus may not be punished prior to any conviction. The question of when pretrial

detention has become excessively prolonged as to violate due process, which was left open in *Salerno*, must now be answered. The interests of justice and consistency in the application of the principles of due process require it.

Respectfully submitted,

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January 6, 1994

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

Nos. 2093, 2094 - August Term, 1993
Argued July 15, 1993.
Docket 93-1449, 93-1470.

UNITED STATES of America,

Appellant,

— against —

ERIC MILLAN and RALPH RIVERA,

Appellees.

Before:

MAHONEY, McLAUGHLIN, and JACOBS,
Circuit Judges.

After mistrial was declared in narcotics prosecution, defendant moved for conditional release pending retrial. The United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, Shirley Wohl Kram, J., 824 F.Supp. 38, granted motion. Government appealed. The Court of Appeals, Mahoney, Circuit Judge, held that: (1) expected pretrial detention of 30 months did not violate due process clause, and (2) no conditions of release could reasonably assure safety of community and appearance of defendants.

Reversed

DIETRICH L. SNELL, Asst. U.S. Atty. for the S.D.N.Y., New York City (Mary Jo White, U.S. Atty. for the S.D.N.Y., of counsel), for appellant.

MICHAEL H. GOLD, New York City (Hoffman & Pollok, Michael B. Pollack, of counsel), for defendant-appellee Millan.

MAHONEY, Circuit Judge:

The United States appeals from orders dated May 21, 1993 and June 23, 1993 of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, Shirley Wohl Kram, Judge, that released Ralph Rivera and Eric Millan, respectively, from pretrial detention. The district court ruled regarding Rivera that "given the length of detention that has already occurred and the non-speculative estimates of future confinement, the Government's responsibility in delaying this trial and the facts concerning risk of flight and danger to the community, the Court finds that continued detention beyond twenty-two months exceeds due process." *United States* v. *Rivera*, No. S9 91 Cr. 685 (SWK), slip op. at 5 (S.D.N.Y. May 21, 1993). Similarly, with respect to Millan, the court concluded that: "Although . . . the evidence presented supports Millan's continued detention on the grounds of risk of flight and dangerousness, . . . due to delays occasioned by the Government, the length of Millan's pretrial detention has exceeded constitutional limits." *United States* v. *Millan*, 824 F.Supp. 38, 39 (S.D.N.Y. 1993).

The government argues that the pretrial detention in this case, while lengthy, is not constitutionally excessive considering the defendants' responsibility for the delay, risk of flight, and dangerousness to the community. We agree, and therefore reverse.

BACKGROUND

On August 1, 1991, Millan and Rivera were arrested and charged with participating in a conspiracy to distribute heroin. The government claims that Millan is the leader of an organization that distributes heroin under the brand name "Blue Thunder" in New York City, and that Rivera is Millan's second-in-command, "responsible, with another operative, for the day-to-day supervision of the organization's activities. Both are charged with violating a variety of laws, including the Continuing Criminal Enterprise statute, 21 U.S.C. § 848 (1988), under which Millan, as a "principal administrator, organizer, or leader" of a continuing criminal enterprise, faces a mandatory life sentence, and Rivera faces a mandatory twenty-year sentence and a maximum sentence of life imprisonment. See §§ 848(a)-(d).

Millan and Rivera have been detained at all times subsequent to their arrests. *Millan*, 824 F.Supp. at 39; Rivera, slip op. at 1. Magistrate Judge Michael H. Dolinger ordered Rivera detained as presenting a risk of flight after a detention hearing on August 6, 1991. Millan consented to pretrial detention at a hearing before Magistrate Judge Theodore H. Katz on August 13, 1991, upon the government's motion that he posed both a risk of flight and a danger to the community.

Millan did not thereafter seek bail prior to the application at issue on this appeal. Rivera, on the other hand, made two intervening bail applications after his initial detention hearing. On the first occasion, Judge Kram, to whom the case was assigned, referred the motion to Magistrate Judge Naomi R. Buchwald, who affirmed the original detention order on May 19, 1992. On the second, Magistrate Judge James C. Francis, IV denied Rivera's bail proposal on December 22, 1992, noting

that Rivera had failed to identify any changed circumstances sufficient to warrant a departure from the findings underlying the initial detention order. Because Judge Kram was not available to hear his significantly delayed appeal of that determination, Rivera appealed Magistrate Judge Francis' decision to District Judge Sonia Sotomayor, who was then sitting in the district court's Part I (the miscellaneous docket part).

After a February 18, 1993 hearing, Judge Sotomayor concluded that the government had amply demonstrated that Rivera continued to constitute a risk of flight and a danger to the community. Judge Sotomayor found that: (1) Rivera was charged with a crime that required more than ten years imprisonment in the event of conviction; (2) with respect to each of three prior arrests, he had failed to appear in court, resulting in the issuance of bench warrants for his arrest; (3) Rivera no longer had significant ties to the community; (4) he had travelled abroad and had ties to communities outside New York City; and (5) as a result of his participation in the Blue Thunder organization, Rivera had access to sufficient money to facilitate flight and reimburse bail sureties should he decide to flee.

Opening statements in the trial of Millan, Rivera, and ten codefendants were made on March 9, 1993. On March 12, 1993, the prosecution advised Judge Kram that three agents involved in the investigation of this case had been arrested for narcotics trafficking. The court then adjourned the trial and held a hearing to determine the impact of this revelation upon the case. The court determined that the alleged misconduct by the arrested agents did not involve the investigation that resulted in the Millan indictment, *see United States* v. *Millan*, 817 F.Supp. 1072, 1078 (S.D.N.Y. 1993); but that cross-examination by the defense concerning the arrests would be permitted in view of

the government's references in its opening statement to the participation of one of the arrested agents, in an undercover capacity, in events underlying the Millan indictment. *See id.* at 1081-84.

On March 23, 1993, the prosecution advised Judge Kram that Millan's attorney, Michael B. Pollack, was about to be indicted on felony charges in the District of New Jersey. Although a colleague of Dietrich L. Snell, the government attorney in charge of this case, had known about the impending indictment as early as January 1993, he apparently neglected to inform Snell about this development until March. After being apprised of the conflict, which his attorney had not previously revealed to him, Millan announced his intention to retain new counsel and requested a severance from the ongoing trial. The court granted the severance application and declared a mistrial as to Millan, noting the government's concession that "'timely disclosure of the conflict of Millan's counsel would have afforded Millan sufficient opportunity to select alternative counsel so that he could proceed to trial with other defendants.'" 817 F.Supp. at 1086 (quoting letter from Snell to Judge Kram (Mar. 24, 1993), at 3). Millan subsequently decided, however, to continue with Pollack, and only to seek new counsel if necessary. *Millan*, 824 F.Supp. at 46 n. 5. Pollack was convicted on July 15, 1993.

On April 14, 1993, the court learned that between $50,000 and $80,000 that had been seized in the course of the arrest of one of the defendants in this case by one of the suspect agents was missing. In light of this evidence of misconduct directly relating to the Millan investigation, Millan, Rivera, and most of their codefendants moved for a mistrial. *See United States* v. *Millan*, 817 F.Supp. 1086, 1088 (S.D.N.Y. 1993). Concerned that "the entire vouchering process in this case is now suspect," *id.* at 1089, and troubled by the possibility that

further allegations of misconduct might be forthcoming, *see id.*, the district court granted defendants' motion for a mistrial on April 16, 1993. *See id.* at 1090. Millan, Rivera, and their codefendants then moved to bar any retrial on grounds of double jeopardy.

Millan and Rivera separately petitioned the district court to be released on bail pending retrial, each contending that his continued detention constituted punishment in violation of the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment. As previously indicated, the court concluded in separate opinions that with regard to each defendant the period of pretrial delay exceeded constitutional limits. Judge Kram ruled on Rivera's application without any separate proceeding before a magistrate. The ruling on Millan was preceded by a recommendation of Magistrate Judge Katz that Millan be released; that recommendation was in turn "informed and assisted" by Judge Kram's preceding decision to release Rivera.

Accordingly, on May 21, 1993, Judge Kram ordered Rivera released on condition that he: (1) post a $1,000,000 personal recognizance bond secured by $500,000 in real property and the signatures of six financially responsible individuals; (2) not associate or communicate with any of his codefendants except as necessary to prepare his defense; (3) not commit any crimes; (4) report weekly by telephone to pretrial services; (5) submit to home detention and electronic monitoring; (6) submit to weekly drug testing; and (7) surrender his passport and all other travel documents. *Rivera*, slip. op. at 5.

Similarly, on June 23, 1993, the court ordered Millan released on condition that he: (1) post a $1,000,000 personal recognizance bond secured by $500,000 in real property and $100,000 cash and the signatures of six financially

responsible individuals, including at least two family members; (2) not associate or communicate with any of his codefendants except in the presence of his lawyer to prepare his defense; (3) not commit any crimes; (4) report daily by telephone to pretrial services; (5) report weekly in person to pretrial services; (6) submit to home detention at the residence of his common-law wife and to electronic monitoring; and (7) surrender his passport and all other travel documents. *Millan*, 824 F.Supp. at 45-46. It was also required that his common-law wife surrender her passport and travel documents. *Id.*

The government appealed both orders, pursuant to Fed.R.App.P. 9(a). On June 30, 1993, Judge Kram granted the government's request for a stay of the orders pending the outcome of this appeal.

On July 30, 1993, Judge Kram issued a memorandum opinion and order that denied the pending motion to bar retrial on double jeopardy grounds and set October 12, 1993 as the date for the commencement of the retrial in this case. *United States* v. *Millan-Colon*, 829 F.Supp. 620, 637 (S.D.N.Y. 1993). In so ruling, she found "no indication based on an objective review of the facts that the Government acted with the intent to provoke the defendants into moving for a mistrial." *Id.* at 628. Also, after reviewing the status of the investigation of police misconduct that affected the Millan investigation, Judge Kram concluded that "this trial can resume without fear of further disruption stemming from unforeseen sources." *Id.* at 634.

DISCUSSION

The government may detain a defendant prior to trial consistent with the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment so long as confinement does not amount to

"punishment of the detainee." *Bell* v. *Wolfish*, 441 U.S. 520, 535, 99 S.Ct. 1861, 1872, 60 L.Ed.2d 447 (1979); *see also United States* v. *Salerno*, 481 U.S. 739, 746, 107 S.Ct. 2095, 2101, 95 L.Ed.2d 697 (1987) (pretrial detention must be "regulatory, not penal"). Absent an expressed intention to punish, whether detention constitutes impermissible punishment or permissible regulation turns on whether the government has a nonpunitive reason for detention and whether detention "'appears excessive in relation to'" the nonpunitive purpose. *Wolfish*, 441 U.S. at 538, 99 S.Ct. at 1873 (quoting *Kennedy* v. *Mendoza-Martinez*, 372 U.S. 144, 169, 83 S.Ct. 554, 568, 9 L.Ed.2d 644 (1963)). Pretrial detention of a defendant, when of reasonable duration, serves important regulatory purposes, including the prevention of flight and the protection of the community from a potentially dangerous individual. *Salerno*, 481 U.S. at 747-49, 107 S. Ct. at 2101-02; *United States* v. *Gonzales Claudio*, 806 F.2d 334, 338 (2d Cir.) (prevention of flight is valid regulatory goal), *cert. dismissed*, 479 U.S. 978, 107 S.Ct. 562, 93 L.Ed.2d 568 (1986). However, when detention becomes "excessively prolonged," it may no longer be reasonable in relation to the regulatory goals of detention, in which event a violation of due process occurs. *See Salerno*, 481 U.S. at 747 n. 4, 107 S.Ct. at n. 4; *Gonzales Claudio*, 806 F.2d at 339.

To determine whether the length of pretrial detention has become constitutionally excessive, we must weigh three factors: "(i) the length of detention; (ii) the extent of the prosecution's responsibility for the delay of the trial; and (iii) the strength of the evidence upon which the detention was based," *United States* v. *Orena*, 986 F.2d 628, 630 (2d Cir. 1993); that is, the evidence concerning risk of flight and danger to the safety of any other person or the community. *See id.* (applying test to dangerousness); *United States* v. *Ojeda Rios*,

846 F.2d 167, 169 (2d Cir. 1988) (per curiam) (applying test to risk of flight and dangerousness).

A district court's determination as to any of these factors is normally reviewed for clear error. *See United States* v. *Melendez-Carrion*, 820 F.2d 56, 60 (2d Cir. 1987) (government responsibility for delay); *United States* v. *Chimurenga*, 760 F.2d 400, 405 (2d Cir. 1985) (danger to community and risk of flight). In determining, however, the ultimate question whether a due process violation is established, "we are entitled to apply a broader standard of review in determining the extent to which the facts regarding risk of flight, as found by the District Court, have significance on the constitutional issue of whether continued detention violates due process limitations." *Gonzales Claudio*, 806 F.2d at 343; *see also United States* v. *Jackson*, 823 F.2d 4, 8 (2d Cir. 1987) (same); *United States* v. *Gallo*, 653 F.Supp. 320, 327 (E.D.N.Y. 1986) (same). Further, although *Gonzales Claudio* addressed the constitutional question in the context of risk of flight, it cited in support of the quoted statement *United States* v. *Zannino*, 798 F.2d 544, 546 (1st Cir. 1986) (per curiam), in which the First Circuit explicitly invoked de novo review regarding the release on constitutional grounds of a person whom the government sought to detain as a danger to the community. *Cf. United States* v. *Rodriguez*, 950 F.2d 85, 88 (2d Cir. 1991) (noting that clear error standard might not apply to statutory review of finding of dangerousness) (*citing United States* v. *Melendez-Carrion*, 790 F.2d 984, 994 (2d Cir. 1986)); *United States* v. *Shakur*, 817 F.2d 189, 195-97 (2d Cir.) (reviewing and harmonizing Second Circuit decisions regarding appellate review of statutory issues presented by bail determinations), *cert. denied*, 484 U.S. 840, 108 S.Ct. 128, 98 L.Ed.2d 8885 (1987).

In sum, we review the district court's findings of historical fact in this case for clear error, but we review its ultimate resolution of the constitutional due process issue de novo. We now turn to a consideration of the determining factors that must be addressed to resolve that issue.

A. Length of Pretrial Detention.

Millan and Rivera have been detained continuously since the day of their arrest, a period exceeding twenty-four months. Judge Kram has scheduled the second trial to begin on October 12, 1993, and expects that the retrial will take four to five months. *See Millan*, 824 F.Supp. at 39-40; *Rivera*, slip. op. at 3. Thus, by the end of the second trial, Millan and Rivera will have been detained between thirty and thirty-one months without a formal finding of guilt.

A period of pretrial detention of this length is, as the government concedes, "a factor in appellees' favor" in finding a due process violation. *Cf. Gonzales Claudio*, 806 F.2d at 341 ("Detention that has lasted for fourteen months and, without speculation, is scheduled to last considerably longer, points strongly to a denial of due process.") (*citing Zannino*, 798 F.2d at 548 ("we shall assume that in many, perhaps most, cases, sixteen months would be found to exceed the due process limitations on the duration of pretrial confinement")). It is not, however, dispositive. Length of detention "will rarely by itself offend due process." *Orena*, 986 F.2d at 631. This court has upheld projected pretrial detention periods of up to thirty-two months. *See Melendez-Carrion*, 820 F.2d at 60-61. When one of the Melendez-Carrion defendants later renewed his motion for conditional release pending trial, we ordered his release only after he had spent over thirty-two months in detention, and faced the prospect of at least four additional months of pretrial detention in addition to "many months" of confinement during

the trial itself. *Ojeda Rios*, 846 F.2d at 168-69. While ordering the detainee's release, furthermore, we cautioned that we were not "attempting to set a bright-line precedent for future cases." *Id.* at 169. A prospective detention period of the length at issue here, while weighing in favor of release, does not, standing alone, establish that pretrial confinement has exceeded constitutional limits.

As noted earlier, Millan and Rivera moved to bar their retrial on the basis of double jeopardy, and Judge Kram denied that motion in her July 30, 1993 memorandum opinion and order. Millan and Rivera have contended on this appeal that in the event of such a denial, appeals to this court and, if necessary, to the Supreme Court would delay retrial to the point that due process would be clearly violated. In weighing potential future detention, however, we take into account "non-speculative aspects of future confinement." *Melendez-Carrion*, 820 F.2d at 60; *see also Gonzales Claudio*, 806 F.2d at 341. Millan and Rivera's argument on this issue is highly speculative, for it is unlikely that appellate review of the denial of their double jeopardy motion will further delay the commencement of retrial.

It is settled law that double jeopardy bars retrial after a mistrial requested by the defense only if the government intentionally provoked the defense into making the request. *See Oregon* v. *Kennedy*, 456 U.S. 667, 676, 102 S.Ct. 2083, 2089, 72 L.Ed.2d 416(1982); *United States* v. *Huang*, 960 F.2d 1128, 1133 (2d Cir.1992). In this case, Judge Kram has twice stated her belief that the government did not seek to provoke a mistrial, *see Millan-Colon*, 829 F.Supp. at 628-29; *Millan*, 817 F.Supp at 1089, and we perceive no basis in the record before us for a contrary determination. A district court may retain jurisdiction and proceed to trial, despite the pendency of a defendant's interlocutory double jeopardy appeal, when the

appeal is frivolous. *See United States* v. *Salerno*, 868 F.2d 524, 539 (2d Cir.) (collecting decisions by nine circuit courts of appeal), *cert. denied*, 491 U.S. 907, 109 S.Ct. 3192, 105 L.Ed.2d 700 493 U.S. 811, 110 S.Ct. 56, 107 L.Ed.2d 24 (1989).

Judge Kram has implicitly decided this issue adversely to appellants in this case by setting a firm trial date in the aftermath of her double jeopardy ruling. Based upon the presently available information and without any intention of prejudicing an appeal on a full record, we consider it very probable that the appeal from the denial of appellants' double jeopardy motion will not delay the commencement of the retrial. That appeal accordingly provides no nonspeculative basis to anticipate further delay in the commencement of the retrial of this case.

B. Delay Attributable to the Government.

In assessing this factor, the district court found that the prosecution bore responsibility for "a portion of the pretrial delay," which "weigh[ed] in favor of ordering [the defendants'] conditional release." *Millan*, 824 F.Supp. at 42; *see also Rivera*, slip op. at 3-4. The court absolved the government of responsibility for the first nineteen months of delay, which it found was "largely attributable to defense counsel adjournments." *Rivera*, slip op. at 3; *see also United States* v. *Mercado*, No. 91 Cr. 685 (SWK), 1992 WL 196778, at 2 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 3, 1992) (finding as to codefendant, after twelve months of detention, that "the Government is not responsible for the length of time that has elapsed from the time of the underlying indictment"). However, the court found that in Rivera's case, the prosecution's failure to bring the allegations of police misconduct to the court's attention prior to the commencement of the initial trial rendered the government

"primarily, if not solely, responsible for the trial's delay since April 16, 1993." *Rivera*, slip op. at 3. Similarly, because the government failed to notify the court of Pollack's pending indictment on felony charges, the district court found that in Millan's case, the government was primarily responsible for all delay since March 24, 1993, when Millan elected a mistrial upon learning about Pollack's indictment. *Millan*, 824 F.Supp. at 42.

It is not clear to us that the government should be accorded sole responsibility for the severance required by Millan's lack of awareness of Pollack's indictment. There was concededly a failure of communication in the office of the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York for some time between the attorney in that office who was aware of Pollack's indictment and Snell, who was not. Certainly, however, Pollack had at least equal responsibility to advise the court and his client of his predicament. We note also that although the district court directed Millan to obtain new counsel after the mistrial, he instead opted to "wait and see" whether Pollack would be acquitted. *Millan*, 824 F.Supp. at 46 n. 5. In addition, the government represented to us in a letter dated July 30, 1993 that Rivera had obtained a change of his court-appointed counsel in this case four times, most recently discharging on July 30 the attorney who represented him on this appeal, and that Millan had not obtained substitute counsel for Pollack at that date. Thus, it appears that as of July 30, 1993, neither Millan nor Rivera was represented by counsel.

The primary reason for the delay since March 1993 has nonetheless been the government's failure to advise the court prior to the initial trial concerning the misconduct of certain of the agents who participated in the Millan investigation. There is no suggestion that this failure was intentional; the district court explicitly stated that "the Court

does not doubt that the Assistant United States Attorneys prosecuting this case were unaware of the Robles investigation" prior to the time that they reported it to the court. *Millan*, 817 F.Supp. at 1086 n. 11. The failure of communication in their office has nonetheless caused significant delay in bringing this case to trial.

We conclude that this factor weighs in favor of Millan and Rivera, but to a significantly lesser extent than the district court concluded in view of the primary responsibility of Millan and Rivera for the delay between their arrest and retrial.

C. Strength of Evidence Supporting Detention.

As previously indicated, this factor requires consideration of the strength of the prosecution's evidence regarding the risk that Millan and Rivera will flee, and the danger their release would pose to any other person and the community.

1. Risk of Flight.

In ordering Rivera released on bail, Judge Kram performed only a brief review of the evidence concerning risk of flight. She noted the defendant's proffered explanations for several bench warrants that had been issued against Rivera in criminal actions in New York courts, but stated that, "the Court is not in a position to assess the validity of these explanations." *Rivera*, slip op. at 4. She also noted that Rivera "ha[d] lived his entire life in New York City and ha[d] solid verifiable ties to the community, including his mother, wife and five children." *Id.* Essentially, however, Judge Kram concluded that whatever risk of flight Rivera might pose, due process required his release in view of the length of his detention and the government's responsibility for delaying the trial. *See id.* at 4-5.

As noted earlier, Judge Sotomayor took a less favorable view concerning the bench warrants and the significance of Rivera's current ties to the community. Judge Sotomayor also stressed the potential sentence faced by Rivera, his travels abroad and ties to communities outside New York City, and his financial ability, as a result of his dealings in heroin, to facilitate flight and reimburse bail sureties. Judge Kram did not address these matters. Whether or not Judge Kram should have accorded some deference to the prior determination by Judge Sotomayor under the doctrine of law of the case, *cf. Melendez-Carrion*, 820 F.2d at 60 n. 1; *Gonzales Claudio*, 806 F.2d at 337, it is clear that the matters considered by Judge Sotomayor have a legitimate bearing upon, and must be considered in assessing, Rivera's risk of flight. In addition, knowledge regarding the government's case that Rivera obtained during the aborted initial trial, as well as from a brief period of cooperation during which the government made Rivera privy to substantial evidence of his guilt, provides a considerable additional incentive to flee. We deem that risk high, for the same reasons that Judge Sotomayor did. Indeed, we do not understand Judge Kram to be in essential disagreement with that view, but rather to have regarded the risk of Rivera's flight, however serious, to be outweighed by the other applicable factors.

This is even more clearly the case with respect to Millan. Judge Kram noted that as the head of the Blue Thunder organization, Millan had received a sizable portion of the $65 million in heroin revenues collected by the organization during the forty months for the organization during the forty months for which the government seized financial records, some of which he had secreted overseas. *Millan*, 824 F.Supp. at 42. The court also acknowledged that Millan had travelled extensively in South America. *Id.* While it noted various factors mitigating

the risk of flight, such as Millan's ties to the New York area, the court found, on balance, that

> the serious nature of the crimes charged, the central role Millan allegedly played in heading the organization responsible for those crimes, his obvious incentive to flee in light of a potential life sentence, and the extent and weight of the evidence indicating his culpability all point towards a serious risk of flight in the case at hand. *Id.* at 44.

Despite this assessment, Judge Kram concluded that "at some point risk of flight must be accepted in order to avoid a deprivation of constitutional rights," and that "[t]hat point has been reached." *Id.* In so ruling, she relied heavily upon our decisions in *Ojeda Rios* and *Gonzales Claudio*. As we have indicated, however, *Ojeda Rios* involved a significantly longer period of detention than this case. *Gonzales Claudio* presented at least a twenty-six month period of anticipated confinement, *see* 806 F.2d at 341, and significantly greater governmental responsibility for the overall delay than is presented here. *See id.* at 341-43; *cf. Melendez-Carrion*, 820 F.2d at 60-62 (reassessing government's responsibility for delay in same case in light of additional evidence, and authorizing continued confinement of codefendants for anticipated total period of thirty-two months).

We conclude that both Rivera and Millan present a high risk of flight, and proceed to consider the danger to any person or the community that would result from their release on bail.

2. Danger to Any Person or the Community.

The rulings of both Judge Sotomayor and Judge Kram regarding Rivera on this issue were entirely conclusory. Judge Sotomayor simply stated that Rivera "continues to be a danger to this community," relying in this respect upon the prior rulings of three magistrate judges who had considered the issue of Rivera's release. Judge Kram ruled, without elaboration, that "the Court finds that the bail conditions proposed by defense counsel will adequately ensure the safety of community members." *Rivera*, slip op. at 4.

> There is a statutory presumption that no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure the appearance of the person as required and the safety of the community if the judicial officer finds that there is probable cause to believe that the person committed an offense for which a maximum term of imprisonment of ten years or more is prescribed in the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. § 951 et seq.).

18 U.S.C. § 3142(e) (1988 & Supp. II 1990). That presumption is obviously applicable to Rivera (and Millan) in this case. *Cf. Rodriguez*, 950 F.2d at 88 (presumption continues to be weighed even after presentation of rebuttal evidence); *Jackson*, 823 F.2d at 6-7 (same). In addition, in making a release assessment, a judicial officer must take into account:

> (1) the nature and circumstances of the offense charged, including whether the

> offense is a crime of violence or involves a narcotic drug;
>
> (2) the weight of the evidence against the person;
>
> (3) the history and characteristics of the person, including—
>
> (A) the person's character, physical and mental condition, family ties, employment, financial resources, length of residence in the community, community ties, past conduct, history relating to drug or alcohol abuse, criminal history, and record concerning appearance at court proceedings; and
>
> (B) whether, at the time of the current offense or arrest, the person was on probation, on parole, or on other release pending trial, sentencing, appeal, or completion of sentence for an offense under Federal, State, or local law; and
>
> (4) the nature and seriousness of the danger to any person or the community that would be posed by the person's release. 18 U.S.C. § 3142(g)(1)-(4) (1988 & Supp. II 1990) (emphasis added).

In assessing these considerations, we note that Rivera was arrested in 1982 for possession of a controlled substance, was again arrested in 1983 for loitering and the unlawful use of a controlled substance, and pled guilty to these charges. Rivera was convicted of criminally negligent homicide in the 1983 shooting death of his wife. Moreover, much of the ongoing criminal activity charged in the indictment occurred

during Rivera's five years of probation following his homicide conviction.

The district court's assessment of Millan's dangerousness was more extensive. At the outset of the memorandum in which has release was ordered, the court explicitly stated that "the evidence presented supports Millan's continued detention on the ground[ ] of dangerousness," *Millan*, 824 F.Supp. at 39, but concluded that such detention was constitutionally impermissible. *Id.* Its subsequent discussion of the issue, however, expressed a more mixed view.

After summarizing testimony by former Blue Thunder confederates that Millan had ordered numerous shootings, beatings, and a contract murder, and had issued threats against the families of witnesses who testified adversely to him at trial, the court stated that Millan did not "present[ ] a danger to any specific individual," *id.* at 44, noting that he had not individually threatened the testifying confederates or their families, and that the cooperating witnesses "had difficulty attributing any specific acts of violence directly to Millan" because (in the words of one of the witnesses) he "gets others to do his dirty work for him very often." *Id.*

The court then inferred that the principal concern raised by the prosecution was the prospect that Millan would "return to criminal activity to the detriment of the community." *Id.* at 45 (*citing United States* v. *Leon*, 766 F.2d 77, 81 (2d Cir.1985) ("it is clear that the harm to society caused by narcotics trafficking is encompassed within Congress definition of 'danger'")). The court concluded that an adequate likelihood of recidivism had not been established to warrant continued confinement, noting that "the offenses charged are Millan's first and that his alleged misconduct occurred over two years ago [i.e., before he was detained]". The court's ultimate conclusion

was that "continued detention, beyond twenty-three months, of a person presumed to be innocent is fundamentally unfair and violates due process." *Id.*

In our view, the district court employed an erroneous analysis in assessing the danger that Millan posed to "the safety of any other person or the community" within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. § 3142(e)-(g) (1988 & Supp. II 1990). The court invoked a statement in S.Rep. No. 225, 98th Cong., 1st Sess. 12 (1983), reprinted in 1984 U.S.C.C.A.N. 3182, 3195, that: "The reference to safety of any other person is intended to cover the situation in which the safety of a particular identifiable individual, perhaps a victim or witness, is of concern..." The report goes on to state that "the language referring to the safety of the community refers to the danger that the defendant might engage in criminal activity to the detriment of the community." *Id.* The district court concluded, in effect, that because drug trafficking falls within the concept of danger to the community, the prosecution's contentions that Millan posed a danger to the community should be confined to the likelihood that he would resume such activity; and that the absence of a particularized threat to intimidate a specific witness precluded a finding that Millan posed a danger to the safety of "any other person."

We reject this analysis. Our ruling in Leon that narcotics trafficking constitutes "criminal activity to the detriment of the community" of the sort envisioned by the Senate report should not be read to imply that obstruction of justice by intimidation of witnesses does not fit within the concept. Further, the notion that only threats to particular, specified witnesses provide a basis for detention is contravened by our ruling in *United States* v. *Gotti*, 794, F.2d 773 (2d Cir. 1986).

In that case, a specific past instance of witness tampering was deemed to provide an adequate basis for confinement in the face of Gotti's claim that "the due process clause prohibits pretrial detention based on a prediction that a defendant will intimidate witnesses because he has done so in a prior case." *Id.* at 779 (emphasis added). The district court opinion that we affirmed was similarly unspecific, concluding only that "if continued on bail John Gotti would improperly influence or intimidate witnesses in this case." *United States* v. *Gotti*, 634 F.Supp. 877, 887 (E.D.N.Y.) (emphasis added), *aff'd*, 794 F.2d 773 (2d Cir. 1986).

Neither the district court nor this court required the identification of a particular trial witness or witnesses that might be the object of influence or intimidation. We reject the notion that such an identification is required in the instant case, where credible testimony has been presented that Millan repeatedly threatened to harm any witnesses that might testify against him, and their families. *Cf. Rodriguez*, 950 F.2d at 88 (repudiating requirement imposed by district court that "the violent conduct witnessed by the informant be connected to the activity charged in the indictment").

We conclude that the district court did not adequately examine the issue of dangerousness with respect to Rivera, and conducted a legally flawed examination with respect to Millan. *See Shakur*, 817 F.2d at 196 ("The clearly erroneous standard does not apply to the district court's ultimate finding... if the court has made an error of law.") (*citing Melendez-Carrion*, 790 F.2d at 994). It is our view that both Rivera and Millan would pose a very serious danger to the community in the event of their pretrial release on bail. We note in this respect that:

> the constitutional limits on a detention period based on dangerousness to the community may be looser than the limits on a detention period based solely on risk of flight. In the former case, release risks injury to others, while in the latter case, release risks only the loss of a conviction. *Orena*, 986 F.2d at 631.

D. Confinement or Release on Conditions.

The ultimate statutory issue presented in this case is whether "there are conditions of release that will reasonably assure the appearance of the [defendant] as required and the safety of any other person and the community." 18 U.S.C. § 3142(g). We conclude that there are not. The sort of electronic surveillance suggested by the defendants and approved by the district court can be circumvented. *See Orena*, 986 F.2d at 632. Home detention and electronic monitoring "at best 'elaborately replicate a detention facility without the confidence of security such a facility instills.'" Id. (*quoting United States* v. *Gotti*, 776 F.Supp. 666, 672 (E.D.N.Y.1991)). If the government does not provide staff to monitor compliance extensively, "protection of the community would be left largely to the word of [Millan and Rivera] that [they] will obey the conditions." *Id.* at 633. The appearance of Millan and Rivera at their forthcoming trial and the protection of the community can be assured only by continued detention.

For the reasons stated earlier, furthermore, we conclude that such detention does not violate due process. To summarize, the length of the detention, standing alone, does not constitute a constitutional violation in light of the applicable precedents of this court. In addition, we regard the

government's responsibility for delay in this prosecution to be considerably less significant than did the district court, and evaluate the danger to the community that would result from the conditional release of Millan and Rivera as substantially greater, under a proper legal analysis, than the district court's assessment of that danger. Taking these factors into account, together with the concededly high risk of flight posed by Millan and Rivera, we discern no constitutional impediment to their continued detention.

CONCLUSION

The orders of the district court releasing Millan and Rivera are reversed.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

No. S9 91 CR. 685 (SWK)

UNITED STATES of America,

— against —

RALPH RIVERA, *et al.*,

Defendants.

Before:

SHIRLEY WOHL KRAM, U.S.D.J.

Defendant Ralph Rivera ("Rivera") was arrested on August 1, 1991, and thereafter charged with participating in a heroin distribution conspiracy. At all times subsequent to his arrest, Rivera has been detained. Rivera now moves for his conditional release pending retrial[3] on the ground that his pretrial detention for a tota! of more than twenty-two months violates due process. In opposition, the Government contends that Rivera's continued detention is necessary as he constitutes both a risk of flight and a danger to the community.

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[3] A mistrial was declared in the above-captioned case by Order dated April 16, 1993.

Specifically, the Government emphasizes Rivera's past criminal record and occasional failure to appear at prior state court proceedings. Having conducted an oral hearing on May 14, 1993, at which both sides presented evidence, and having weighed the relevant and various factors, the Court finds that conditional release is warranted.

DISCUSSION

To determine whether the length of a defendant's pretrial detention violates the Due Process Clause, the Court must assess: (1) the length of the defendant's pretrial detention; (2) the extent of the Government's responsibility for the trial's delay; and (3) the strength of the evidence upon which the defendant's detention was based. *See United States* v. *Orena*, 986 F.2d 628, 630 (2d Cir. 1993). Applying these factors to the case at hand, the Court finds that further detention in this case would violate Rivera's due process rights.

First, the length of detention has exceeded tolerable limits. Although no "bright line" test exists for determining an allowable length of pretrial confinement, *see United States* v. *Gonzales Claudio*, 806 F.2d 334, 340 (2d Cir.) (advocating a case-by-case assessment), *cert dismissed sub nom. Melendez-Carrion* v. *United States*, 479 U.S. 978 (1986), the Court has found no case condoning a period of pretrial detention exceeding twenty-two continuous months. *See United States* v. *Zannino*, 798 F.2d 544, 548 (1st Cir. 1986) (assuming "that in many, perhaps most, cases sixteen months would be found to exceed the due process limitation on pretrial confinement."); *United States* v. *Gallo*, 653 F. Supp. 320, 334 (E.D.N.Y. 1986) ("any pretrial detention of more than 90 days exceeds what Congress contemplated, and a pretrial detention of more

than six months should flash a warning that a violation of due process has probably occurred.").

Moreover, both parties concede that further detention will be unavoidable. At oral argument, the Government indicated that retrial in this case will not begin until September 1993, at the earliest. *See* Transcript Hearing, dated May 14, 1993 ("Tr."), at 37. In addition, the Government estimates that the retrial will last approximately four months, at a minimum. Thus, as Rivera suggests, there exists "a very strong likelihood that his detention is going to continue for perhaps a minimum of six months to perhaps as long as a year from now . . . ." Tr. at 5. Therefore, given the twenty-two months of pretrial confinement already served and the nonspeculative assessment of approximately eight months future detention, the duration of confinement of approximately thirty months weighs heavily in Rivera's favor.

Second, although the history of this case is fraught with postponements, largely attributable to defense counsel adjournments, the Court finds that the Government is primarily, if not solely, responsible for the trial's delay since April 16, 1993. As noted in the Court's prior opinions, dated March 29 and April 16, 1993, the Government's failure to bring the allegations of police misconduct to the Court's attention before opening arguments resulted in a mistrial. *See* Order, dated April 16, 1993, at 5; *see also* Order, dated March 29, 1993, at 29 ("the Government has acted inexcusably in disrupting and delaying the *Millan* trial."). Furthermore, the Court notes that the Government's investigation of the police misconduct at issue and the consequent production of relevant materials has not been completed, even now. Thus, the Government's responsibility for a portion of the pretrial delay is undisputed. This factor also weighs in favor of finding that further detention would result in a due process violation. *See United States* v.

Gonzales Claudio, 806 F.2d at 342-43 ("considerable weight" added to defendants' claim of due process violation where Government, "even if not deserving of blame, bears a responsibility for a portion of the delay").

Third, the evidence before the Court, indicating that Rivera constitutes a risk of flight, is not sufficient to outweigh the defendant's due process rights. As the Government contends, in the past, bench warrants have been issued from time to time to secure Rivera's attendance at certain state court proceedings. *See* Tr. at 14-15, 20-21. Defense counsel has now proffered an explanation for the issuance of these warrants. *See* Tr. at 14 (defendant was incarcerated and failed to appear in criminal court); Tr. at 15 (defendant was parking car and missed calendar call). Although the Court is not in a position to assess the validity of these explanations, even if "these circumstances provide a reasonable basis for inferring that the [defendant] might flee rather than attend [his] trial, they do not establish that risk to a degree sufficient to render continued detention within constitutional limits." *United States* v. *Gonzales Claudio*, 806 F.2d at 343. Moreover, the Court finds that Rivera has lived his entire life in New York City and has solid verifiable ties to the community, including his mother, wife and five children. Similarly, the Court finds that the bail conditions proposed by defense counsel will adequately ensure the safety of community members.

Thus, given the length of detention that has already occurred and the non-speculative estimates of future confinement, the Government's responsibility in delaying this trial and the facts concerning risk of flight and danger to the community, the Court finds that continued detention beyond twenty-two months exceeds due process. Accordingly, Rivera shall be released from pretrial confinement with the following bail conditions imposed: Rivera shall (1) post a $1,000,000.00

individuals; (2) not associate, engage in business with, or communicate with any other named defendants prior to trial except insofar as his lawyer determines such communication is necessary to prepare his defense; (3) not commit any crimes; (4) report weekly by telephone to Pretrial Services; (5) submit to home detention and electronic monitoring, with limited exceptions for prearranged visits with his attorney for the purpose of assisting in the preparation of his defense; (6) submit to weekly drug testing; and (7) surrender his passport and all other travel documents.

SO ORDERED.

SHIRLEY WOHL KRAM
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

DATED: New York, New York
May 21, 1993

No. 93-1095

Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED
MAR 9 1994
THE CLERK

In the Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1993

RALPH RIVERA, PETITIONER

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

BRIEF FOR THE UNITED STATES IN OPPOSITION

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QUESTION PRESENTED

Whether petitioner's pretrial detention violated the Due Process Clause.

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In the Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1993

No. 93-1095

RALPH RIVERA, PETITIONER

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

BRIEF FOR THE UNITED STATES IN OPPOSITION

OPINIONS BELOW

The opinion of the court of appeals, Pet. App. A1-A23, is reported at 4 F.3d 1038. The opinion of the district court, Pet. App. A24-A28, is unreported.

JURISDICTION

The judgment of the court of appeals was entered on September 1, 1993. On November 29, 1993, Justice Thomas extended the time for filing a petition for a writ of certiorari to and including January 28, 1994. The petition for a writ of certiorari was filed on January 6, 1994. The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. 1254(1).

STATEMENT

Petitioner was arrested on August 1, 1991, on a complaint charging him and 41 others with a number of drug offenses, including participating in a continuing criminal enterprise, in violation of 21 U.S.C. 848. He was detained prior to trial pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 3142(e) (Supp. IV 1992), on the basis of a judicial assessment that he posed an unacceptable risk of flight. Petitioner's trial commenced on March 9, 1993, but ended in a mistrial that was declared on April 16, 1993. On May 21, 1993, the district court ordered petitioner released on bail subject to a series of conditions. Pet. App. A24-A28. On the government's appeal of the release order, the court of appeals reversed. *Id.* at A1-A23. Petitioner's retrial began on November 15, 1993, and is currently in progress.

1. On August 1, 1991, petitioner and co-defendant Eric Millan were arrested and charged with participating in a conspiracy to distribute heroin. The government alleged that Millan was the leader of an organization that distributed heroin under the name "Blue Thunder" in New York City, and that petitioner was his second-in-command and shared responsibility for the day-to-day supervision of the organization's activities. The indictment charged that petitioner and Millan had participated in a continuing criminal enterprise, in violation of 21 U.S.C. 848. If convicted under that statute, petitioner faces a mandatory 20-year sentence and a maximum sentence of life imprisonment. Pet. App. A3; see 21 U.S.C. 848(a)-(d).

Petitioner has been detained at all times since his arrest. After a detention hearing on August 6, 1991, a

magistrate judge ordered petitioner detained because he presented a risk of flight. Pet. App. A3. Petitioner made two bail applications after his initial detention hearing. On the first occasion, United States District Judge Shirley Wohl Kram, to whom petitioner's case was assigned, referred the application to a magistrate judge, who on May 19, 1992, affirmed the original detention order. *Ibid.*

On the second occasion, on December 22, 1992, a different magistrate judge denied petitioner's bail proposal. The magistrate judge noted that petitioner had not identified any circumstances warranting a departure from the findings supporting the initial detention order. Because Judge Kram was not available to hear petitioner's significantly delayed appeal of the magistrate's ruling, it was heard by United States District Judge Sonia Sotomayor. Pet. App. A3-A4. After a hearing on February 18, 1993, Judge Sotomayor concluded that the government had amply demonstrated that petitioner continued to pose a risk of flight and a danger to the community. The judge found that petitioner was charged with a crime requiring a sentence of at least ten years' imprisonment if he was convicted; that bench warrants had been issued for petitioner's arrest in each of three prior cases because he had failed to appear in court; that petitioner no longer had significant ties to the community; that petitioner had traveled abroad and had ties to communities outside New York City; and that because of petitioner's role in the Blue Thunder organization, he had access to sufficient funds to facilitate flight and reimburse bail sureties if he decided to flee. *Id.* at A4.

On March 9, 1993, attorneys for the parties made opening statements in the trial of petitioner, Millan, and ten co-defendants before Judge Kram. On March 12, 1993, the government advised the district court that three agents involved in the investigation of the case had been arrested for narcotics trafficking. The court adjourned the trial and held a hearing to determine the effect of that information on petitioner's case. The court eventually found that the alleged misconduct by the arrested agents did not involve the investigation that resulted in petitioner's indictment, see *United States* v. *Millan*, 817 F. Supp. 1072, 1078 (S.D.N.Y. 1993), but also ruled (*id.* at 1081-1084) that the defense could cross-examine witnesses about the arrests because the government, in its opening statement, had referred to undercover participation in the Millan investigation by one of the arrested agents. Pet. App. A4-A5.

On March 23, 1993, the government advised Judge Kram that Millan's attorney, Michael B. Pollack, was about to be indicted on felony charges in the District of New Jersey. Although a colleague of Dietrich L. Snell, the prosecutor in petitioner's case, had known of the pending indictment in January 1993, he apparently did not inform Snell of the situation until March. After Millan learned of Pollack's situation, which Pollack had not previously revealed to him, Millan announced his intention to retain new counsel and requested a severance from the continuing trial of petitioner and the other co-defendants. The district court granted the application for a severance and declared a mistrial as to Millan. Subsequently, however, Millan decided to continue with Pollack as his attorney and to seek new counsel only if it became

necessary. Pollack was convicted on July 15, 1993. Pet. App. A5.

On April 14, 1993, the district court learned that between $50,000 and $80,000 that one of the arrested agents seized during the arrest of one of the defendants in petitioner's case was missing. In light of that evidence, petitioner, Millan, and several other co-defendants moved for a mistrial. Pet. App. A5. See *United States* v. *Millan*, 817 F. Supp. 1086, 1088 (S.D.N.Y. 1993). The court noted that "the entire vouchering process in this case is now suspect" and that further allegations of misconduct might arise. *Id.* at 1089. On that basis, the court granted the mistrial motions on April 16, 1993. *Id.* at 1090.

Petitioner moved to bar retrial on double jeopardy grounds. Pet. App. A5-A6. He also sought release on bail pending retrial, contending that his continued detention violated the Due Process Clause. The district court concluded that the period of pretrial delay had exceeded constitutional limits. Pet. App. A24-A28. On May 21, 1993, the district court ordered petitioner released on several conditions. Petitioner was required to post a $1 million personal recognizance bond secured by $500,000 in real property and the signatures of six financially responsible individuals; refrain from associating or communicating with any of his co-defendants except as needed to prepare his defense; not commit any crimes; report weekly by telephone to pretrial services; submit to home detention and electronic monitoring; and surrender his passport and all other travel documents. *Id.* at A27-A28; see *id.* at A6. On June 30, 1993, the district court granted the government's request for a stay of the order pending the outcome of the appeal. *Id.* at A7.

On July 30, 1993, the district court denied the pending motion to bar retrial on double jeopardy grounds and set October 12, 1993, as the date for the beginning of the retrial in the case. *United States* v. *Millan-Colon*, 829 F. Supp. 620, 637 (S.D.N.Y. 1993). The court found no indication that the government had intentionally provoked the defendants into moving for a mistrial, *id.* at 628, and also determined that despite the investigation of police misconduct that affected the Millan investigation, *id.* at 634, the trial could "resume without fear of further disruption stemming from unforeseen sources." Pet. App. A7. Petitioner's retrial began on November 15, 1993, and is expected to end in April 1994. Pet. 5.

2. The court of appeals reversed. Pet. App. A1-A23. The court held that petitioner's pretrial detention did not violate the Due Process Clause. Although the court recognized that the length of petitioner's detention weighed in favor of release (see Pet. App. A10-A11),[1] it found that because defense counsel's requests for adjournments had largely accounted for the first 19 months of the delay, petitioner bore "primary responsibility * * * for the delay between [his] arrest and retrial," and the length of his

[1] The court rejected petitioner's "highly speculative" argument that an appeal of the district court's denial of his motion to bar retrial on double jeopardy grounds would delay retrial to the point where due process was plainly violated. Pet. App. A11-A12. Noting that double jeopardy does not bar retrial unless the government intentionally provoked a mistrial, and that the record did not suggest that such a provocation had occurred, the court reasoned that the district court could proceed to trial, despite a pending interlocutory double jeopardy appeal, when the appeal was frivolous.

detention therefore weighed in his favor "to a significantly lesser extent than the district court [had] concluded." *Id.* at A12, A14.

The court observed that the district court had not found that petitioner no longer posed a risk of flight, but rather "regarded the risk * * *, however serious, to be outweighed by the other applicable factors." Pet. App. A15. The court of appeals itself concluded that petitioner "present[ed] a high risk of flight." *Id.* at A16.

Noting that the district court's ruling as to the danger petitioner posed to the community was "entirely conclusory," Pet. App. A17, the court canvassed petitioner's criminal record, which included two narcotics convictions, a conviction for criminally negligent homicide, and extensive alleged criminal activity during the probationary period following his homicide conviction. The court concluded that "the district court did not adequately examine the issue of dangerousness with respect to [petitioner]," and that petitioner "would pose a very serious danger to the community in the event of [his] pretrial release on bail." *Id.* at A21.

Finally, the court considered whether any conditions of release would reasonably assure petitioner's appearance at trial and the safety of the community. See 18 U.S.C. 3142(g) (Supp. IV 1992). Remarking that procedures for electronic surveillance could be circumvented, the court found that petitioner's appearance and the protection of the community "can be assured only by continued detention." Pet. App. A22. In light of all the factors it had reviewed, the court "discern[ed] no constitutional impediment to [petitioner's] continued detention." *Id.* at A23.

3. On January 7, 1994, petitioner's application for release from pretrial detention was presented to Justice Thomas, who denied the application. On January 24, 1994, petitioner's application for a stay addressed to Justice Blackmun and referred by him to the Court was denied. *Rivera* v. *United States*, No. A-550 (Jan. 24, 1994).[2]

ARGUMENT

Petitioner contends (Pet. 5-11) that this Court should grant review because the court of appeals wrongly decided a question left open in *United States* v. *Salerno*, 481 U.S. 739, 747 n.4 (1987), *i.e.*, "the point at which [pretrial] detention in a particular case might become excessively prolonged," and because the courts of appeals are divided regarding when such detention becomes so excessive as to violate the Due Process Clause.

1. At the outset, we note that petitioner's claim is very likely to become moot in the near future. Petitioner's trial began on November 15, 1993, and is expected to end in April 1994. Pet. 5. If he is acquitted, he will of course be released from detention on the instant charges. If he is convicted, he will be held pursuant to a judgment of conviction, rather than pursuant to a pretrial detention order. In either event, the claim petitioner raises will be moot. See, *e.g.*, *Murphy* v. *Hunt*, 455 U.S. 478, 482-483 (1982) (criminal defendant's suit challenging state court's denial of request for pretrial bail was moot after

[2] Petitioner's co-defendant, Eric Millan, who also has been subject to pretrial detention since his arrest, has also filed a petition for a writ of certiorari. See *Millan* v. *United States*, petition for cert. pending, No. 93-7623 (filed Jan. 21, 1994).

defendant was convicted in state court). Of course, it is possible that petitioner's trial will not end in acquittal or conviction but in a mistrial, and that his retrial will be postponed long enough for this Court to consider and decide the case. Yet only that relatively unlikely sequence of events will prevent this case from becoming moot long before the Court could render a decision on the merits. Accordingly, this case is not a suitable vehicle for review.[3]

2. In any event, the decision of the court of appeals was correct. The government may detain a defendant prior to trial consistent with the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment so long as confinement does not amount to "punishment of the detainee." *Bell* v. *Wolfish*, 441 U.S. 520, 535 (1979); see also *United States* v. *Salerno*, 481 U.S. at 746 (pretrial detention must be "regulatory, not penal"). Absent an express intention to punish, whether detention constitutes impermissible punishment or permissible regulation turns on whether the government has a nonpunitive reason for detention and whether detention "appears excessive in relation to" the nonpunitive purpose. *Bell* v. *Wolfish*, 441 U.S. at 538 (quoting *Kennedy* v. *Mendoza-Martinez*, 372 U.S. 144, 169 (1963)). Pretrial detention of a defendant, when of reasonable duration, serves important regulatory purposes, including the prevention of flight and the protection

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[3] Petitioner's claim is not "capable of repetition, yet evading review" because of the speculative possibility that petitioner may be subject to a future prosecution, that bail will be denied, and that he will be detained pretrial for an extended period. See *City of Los Angeles* v. *Lyons*, 461 U.S. 95, 108 (1983); *Lane* v. *Williams*, 455 U.S. 624, 633 n.13 (1982); *Murphy* v. *Hunt*, 455 U.S. at 482-483.

of the community from a potentially dangerous individual. *Salerno*, 481 U.S. at 747-749; *Schall* v. *Martin*, 467 U.S. 253, 264 (1984) (prevention of danger to community is legitimate regulatory goal); *Bell* v. *Wolfish*, 441 U.S. at 534 (government has legitimate interest in preventing flight by defendant). When, however, detention becomes "excessively prolonged," it may no longer be reasonable in relation to the regulatory goals of detention, in which event the detention may violate the Due Process Clause. See *Salerno*, 481 U.S. at 747 n.4; *United States* v. *Gelfuso*, 838 F.2d 358, 360 (9th Cir. 1988); *United States* v. *Gonzales Claudio*, 806 F.2d 334, 339 (2d Cir.), cert. dismissed, 479 U.S. 978 (1986).

The determination whether the length of pretrial detention has become constitutionally excessive rests on three factors: (1) the length of the detention; (2) the extent of the government's responsibility for the delay of the trial; and (3) the strength of the evidence on which the detention was based, *i.e.*, the evidence concerning the risk of the defendant's flight and the danger he poses to the safety of any other person or the community. See *United States* v. *Orena*, 986 F.2d 628, 630 (2d Cir. 1993) (stating factors and applying test to dangerousness); *United States* v. *Ojeda Rios*, 846 F.2d 167, 169 (2d Cir. 1988) (applying test to risk of flight and dangerousness); *United States* v. *Gelfuso*, 838 F.2d at 359 (considering length of detention and government's responsibility for delay). Although a district court's evaluation of the pertinent factors is normally reviewed for clear error, see, *e.g.*, *United States* v. *Quartermaine*, 913 F.2d 910, 915 (11th Cir. 1990) (purely factual findings underlying orders granting or denying detention); *United States* v.

Melendez-Carrion, 820 F.2d 56, 60 (2d Cir. 1987) (government responsibility for delay); *United States* v. *Chimurenga*, 760 F.2d 400, 405 (2d Cir. 1985) (danger to community and risk of flight), a determination as to whether the continued detention of a defendant alleged to pose a risk of flight or a danger to the community violates due process raises a legal question that is subject to plenary review. See *United States* v. *Zannino*, 798 F.2d 544, 546 (1st Cir. 1986); cf. *Quartermaine*, 913 F.2d at 915; *Gonzales Claudio*, 806 F.2d at 343.

The court of appeals correctly applied the factors bearing on whether a period of pretrial detention is constitutionally excessive. Although petitioner had been detained for a significant period, the court properly discounted the length of that detention, because the first 19 months of it were largely attributable to defense counsel adjournments. Thus, petitioner himself was primarily responsible for the delay between his arrest and retrial. See Pet. App. A12, A14.

Judge Sotomayor had previously found that petitioner was exposed to a lengthy term of imprisonment, that he had failed to appear in court in each of three prior cases, that he no longer had significant community ties, that he had traveled abroad and had ties to other communities, and that he had the resources to flee. See Pet. App. A4. On the basis of those facts, the court of appeals was obviously justified in finding (*id.* at A16) that petitioner presented a high risk of flight.

In light of petitioner's extensive criminal record, including two narcotics convictions and a homicide conviction, the court likewise reasonably concluded

that petitioner was also a danger to the community. Pet. App. A21. Finally, because, as the court accurately noted, electronic surveillance measures can be circumvented, the court reasonably determined that only continued detention could assure petitioner's presence at trial and prevent danger to the community. *Id.* at A22. The court of appeals' careful, fact-intensive evaluation of the factors pertinent to petitioner's application for release does not warrant this Court's review.

3. Petitioner is mistaken when he asserts (Pet. 7-11) that review is warranted because of a conflict between the decision below and decisions of other federal courts. Most of the published appellate decisions cited by petitioner found that the period of detention in question did not violate the Due Process Clause. See *United States* v. *Zannino*, 798 F.2d at 549; *United States* v. *Accetturo*, 783 F.2d 382, 388 (3d Cir. 1986); *United States* v. *Infelise*, 934 F.2d 103, 105 (7th Cir. 1991); *United States* v. *Gelfuso*, 838 F.2d at 359; *United States* v. *Quartermaine*, 913 F.2d at 918.[4] The remaining decision, *United States* v. *Theron*, 782 F.2d 1510, 1516 (10th Cir. 1986), ordered that a trial be held because continued detention would be unlawful, but it based that holding on a construction of the Speedy Trial Act, not the Due Process Clause. Moreover, *Theron* was decided without the benefit of this Court's views on the constitutionality of 18 U.S.C. 3142(e), as set forth in *Salerno*, 481 U.S. at 747-749. Consequently, none of the appellate deci-

[4] One case relied on by petitioner, *United States* v. *Denogean*, No. 93-2282, 1993 WL 483018 (10th Cir. Nov. 24, 1993), is an unpublished decision that has no precedential value, even in the Tenth Circuit. See *id.* at 2 n.1.

sions cited by petitioner conflict with the Second Circuit's decision in this case.[5]

In any event, the question whether a given period of pretrial detention violates the Due Process Clause turns on whether, in each case, the relevant factors establish that the period of pretrial detention is punitive. No court of appeals has held that any particular period of time in pretrial detention, apart from the other relevant factors, can establish a violation of the Due Process Clause. Accordingly, even if other courts of appeals had reached the conclusion that a period of pretrial detention equal to or shorter than the period at issue here violated the Due Process Clause, that conclusion would not conflict with the Second Circuit's conclusion that, on the facts of this case, the period of pretrial detention is not excessive.

[5] Any disagreement between the decision below and other decisions of the Second Circuit, *e.g.*, *United States* v. *Gonzales Claudio*, 806 F.2d at 342, is for that court to resolve. See *Wisniewski* v. *United States*, 353 U.S. 901, 901-902 (1957). Likewise, further review is not warranted to consider the conflict, if any, between the decision below and the various district court decisions cited by petitioner. See Pet. 9-11.

CONCLUSION

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be denied.

Respectfully submitted.

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No. 93-1095

IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1993

RALPH RIVERA,

Petitioner,

—v.—

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Respondent.

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

PETITIONER'S REPLY MEMORANDUM

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PETITIONER'S REPLY MEMORANDUM

The government asks this Court to ignore a constitutional violation on the ground that its prospective duration *may* be short and the issue thus potentially moot. In addition, the government minimizes what is a clear conflict between the Second and Tenth Circuits, as well as the First, Seventh and Ninth Circuits, in a vain attempt to create an appearance of uniformity among and within the circuits. Both arguments are flawed.[1]

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[1] Counsel for the Petitioner was appointed by the District Court pursuant to the Criminal Justice Act. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 3006A(d)(6).

I.

THE PETITION IS NOT MOOT

The government claims that this Court should not act because even if petitioner's constitutional rights have been violated, his trial will be over shortly thus mooting the important question before this Court. Despite the government's contentions, the issue is not moot. As this Court has repeatedly held, a case only becomes moot "'when the issues presented are no longer "live" or the parties lack a legally cognizable interest in the outcome.'" *See Murphy* v. *Hunt*, 455 U.S. 478, 479 (1982) (quoting *Powell* v. *McCormack*, 395 U.S. 486, 496 (1969)); *see also United States Parole Comm'n* v. *Geraghty*, 445 U.S. 388, 396 (1980). "Prospective mooting" is not, as the government must concede, a doctrine recognized by this Court.

Because the petitioner is still subject to pretrial detention and participating in an ongoing trial, the government's reliance on *Murphy* v. *Hunt* to support its mootness argument is misplaced. In *Murphy*, the petitioner sought to review the constitutionality of his pretrial detention after he was convicted at trial, an issue this Court determined was moot. *Id.* at 482-83. That is not this case.

Beyond this,it is a peculiar argument that this Court should ignore the deprivation of petitioner's constitutional rights on the grounds that it is likely to be over soon. Such a claim is based on pure speculation. A trial of this magnitude and complexity, involving over a dozen defendants and events occurring over a five year period, rarely moves as quickly as expected. Petitioner's trial, which may not be finished until June 1994, is no exception.

On April 6, 1994, petitioner will begin his thirty-second month in pretrial detention. His trial may last as long as

another two to three months beyond that date. The issue left open in *Salerno* is ripe for review now. This Court should not accept the government's argument that waiting a little longer will erase the constitutional deprivation. The government's claim that this constitutional deprivation is moot is likely to apply in almost every pretrial detention cases. Thus, according to the government, this Court should never address the issue left open in *Salerno* of when pretrial detention becomes so long as to violate due process.

II.

THE CIRCUITS ARE DIVIDED ON THE QUESTION PRESENTED

The government claims that the Tenth Circuit's decision in *United States* v. *Theron*, 782 F.2d 1510 (10th Cir. 1986), does not create a conflict with the Second Circuit because *Theron* was based on a construction of the Speedy Trial Act, not the Due Process Clause, and because *Theron* preceded this Court's decision in *Salerno*. (Gov't Opp. at 12). In the Tenth Circuit, *Theron* is the controlling precedent on when the length of pretrial detention violates due process. Shortly before the filing of this petition, the Tenth Circuit released three detainees from pretrial detention lasting just over thirteen months. In each case, the Tenth Circuit based its decision on *Theron*. *See United States* v. *Aguirre*, No. 93-2271, 1993 WL 503181, at 2 (10th Cir. Dec. 8, 1993); *United States* v. *Denogean*, No. 93-2282, 1993 WL 483018, at 2 (10th Cir. Nov. 24, 1993); *United States* v. *Martinez*,

No. 93-2263, 1993 WL 483031, at 2 (10th Cir. Nov. 24, 1993).[2]

Thus, there is a circuit split because the Second Circuit has held that pretrial detention in excess of thirty-two months does not violate due process, *see United States* v. *Millan*, 4 F.2d 1038 (2d Cir. 1993), while the Tenth Circuit finds that detentions lasting ten months, (*United States* v. *Theron*), and thirteen months violate the due process clause. *See United States* v. *Aguirre*, No. 93-2271, 1993 WL 503181, (10th Cir. Dec. 8, 1993); *United States* v. *Denogean*, No. 93-2282, 1993 WL 483018 (10th Cir. Nov. 24, 1993); *United States* v. *Martinez*, No. 93-2263, 1993 WL 483031 (10th Cir. Nov. 24, 1993).

In those circuits that have addressed the issue of when pretrial detention becomes excessively prolonged, petitioner's detention would be found to violate due process in, at a minimum, three other circuits. *See United States* v. *Infelise*, 934 F.2d 103 (7th Cir. 1991) (holding that twenty-four months pretrial detention does not violate due process unless, as here, the prosecution is responsible for a significant portion of the delay); *United States* v. *Gelfuso*, 838 F.2d 358 (9th Cir. 1987) (holding that ten months pretrial detention does not violate due process where, unlike in this case, there is no showing of prosecutorial responsibility for the delay); *United States* v. *Zannino*, 798 F.2d 544, 548 (1st Cir. 1986) (in denying petition for bail, holding that "in many, *perhaps most*, cases, sixteen months pretrial detention would be found

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[2] The government's claim that *Denogean* has no precedential value even in the Tenth Circuit is wrong. *See* Gov't Opp at 12, n.4. On November 29, 1993, the Tenth Circuit suspended 10th Cir. Rule 36.3. As a result, unpublished opinions now may be cited in the Tenth Circuit "if the opinion has persuasive value on a material issue." *See* General Order of November 29, 1993.

to exceed the due process limitations on the duration of pretrial confinement"; emphasis added).[3]

Here, Mr. Rivera's pretrial detention has stretched to over thirty-two months. Because of the April 1993 mistrial caused by the government's agents, the government must bear significant responsibility for over twelve months of that detention period or over one-third of the total.

CONCLUSION

The circuit conflict between the Tenth and Second Circuit is, contrary to the government's assertions, clear. And there is unresolved confusion among and within other circuits as well. *See* Pet. 9-11. This case presents the Court with an opportunity to answer the question left open in *Salerno* :when does pretrial detention become,as a matter of law, punitive and therefore violate due process. So long as

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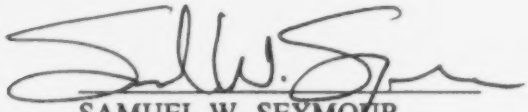
[3] The length of petitioner's pretrial detention may also violate due process in the Third and Eleventh Circuit as well. *See* Petition for Writ of Certiorari at 9-11.

this issue remains unanswered by the Court, there will continue to be variance and confusion among the circuits on this question-- precisely the circumstances warranting review by the Court.

Respectfully submitted,



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